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GALLAWAY & ERATING, 282 Second street, Yemphis, Tenn

TUESDAY, : : EMAY 20, 1879

THE people of Gallatin and Sumner county have made preparations, on a scale commensurate with their good name for hospitality, to entertain the State press association when it meets there on the 19th of June. The boys can count on a good time. Sumner is a land overflowing with milk and honey.

THE charges of fraud and corruption legislature of that State, hang fire, because that gentleman, who is a member of the senate committee on privileges and elections, has asked for time to file an answer, which he seems in no hurry to do. He is evideetly fighting for time.

THE gist of the controversy between the French government and the Roman Catholic clergy is whether the Jesuits shall be allowed teach in the public schools or not. This there is only one way to end, and that is by putting the Jesuits on exactly the same footing as all other religious societies-granting them the same rights and privileges-no more, no less.

THE Yazoo City Herald suggests to the Democracy of that county that instead of getting into a snarl over the several candidates for United States senator the settlement of the whole matter be left to the county convention by instructing the candidates it may select for the legislature who they prefer-Barksdale, Singleton or Walthall. The suggestion is a good one, and we hope it will be acted upon.

and converted into flour May 2d.

GOVERNOR ST. JOHN, of Kansas, a vicious that it will require an outlay of about three | ters. hundred dollars to locate each family on the public lands. Exit exodus.

crat, "should bring a deep blush to the cheek opera and the theater."

OUR friends in Mississippi are getting ready for the next election, and the West Point Echo of last Friday informs us that ! the Democratic executive committee of Clay and determined to hold a convention to nomin the county officers for the ensuing election. They left the time and place open, to be fixed at some future meeting. "We think," says the Echo, "from the first to the middle of August a fit time, as the crops will be laid by and farmers can better spare the time at that season than any other."

through that town recently of General F. C. expressions to his views on the subject, it will repeat what it said on a former occasion, that far more lucrative than any public office would be-yet he will consent to serve if his friends desire it, provided the harmony and success of the Democratic party can be thereby promoted. We think we do not misrepresent General Walthall in this statement."

ple especially are tired of it.

church on Sunday last.

der a decision in the Taxing-District case, footing than heretofore. The committee have of the best government Memphis ever had are more or less crippled by the doubt which beclouds its title. The commissioners, of offered in the house of representatives bearing ment of the ment of the

form the functions devolving upon them INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS, everally, but with the dread overhanging that after all they are not legally officials of the State, the county or the District. The uncertainty, doubt and suspense occasioned by the delay in delivering the decision is a great drawback, especially at this season of

An effort is said to have been made by some of Senator Bayard's friends to form an organization to advance his interests as a Knoxville Tribune says, did not approve of the movement. He will make no effort, by such means, to secure the nomination. A prominent southern gentleman in Washington informed an interviewer that his interourse with the northern people inclined him to believe that Senator Bayard's purity of character, his conservatism and consistency, would secure to his support the liberal Republican vote of the north, and that he is regarded by conservative men as the best representative of the thorough gentleman now engaged in politics.

THE Boston Herald, on the negro exodus question, gives expression to sentiments that will find an echo in the heart of every sensible man. It states what no intelligent person can deny, that "the poor negroes who are now blindly seeking to improve their conlition by emigrating from Louisiana and Mississippi to another region, the advantages of which have been exaggerated to deceive them, are vastly better off than the average workingman of Great Britain, Germany, Italy, Russia, or Turkey. The worst-governed State in the Union seeks the comfort, freedom and happiness of its meanest citizen far more than some of the famous European monarchies seek the comfort of their subects. The troubles which we have are ephemeral and incidental. Hard times will brought against Ingalls, of Kansas, by the yield to the development of abundant resources, and prejudices will fade away in the light of intelligent self-interest."

"IF Grant was right in 1876," said Speaker Randall to the New Orleans Times correspondent, the other day, "In ordering the army to protect any voter against violence on account of any vote he may intend to cast, Hayes can repeat the action and reissue the for heat or declamation. Congress will go forward patiently and calmly to prevent the

we have within two weeks had two from THE first barrel of flour from the wheat Georgia. One of them is from Judge Woods, on pavigation, four on scientific questions crop of the present season was received by the New York produce exchange last Mon- who decided in a school question that equality tion of the canal. After the secretary had similarly the congress agreed that the comday. The wheat from which it was made, as we learn from the Knoxville Tribune, was accommodations may be provided and ingrown on the farm of Captain John L. An- sisted upon. The other was given in a de- partments. The congress then adjourned derson, near Americus, Georgia. It was cut cision before Judge Erskine, of the United | until Monday morning. on April 30th and May 1st, and was thrashed | States court at Savannah, Georgia, where a | DESCRIPTIONS OF THE PROJECTED ROUTES, colored woman was ordered from the "white" deck of a steamer to a place below where accommodations were provided for her class, and intolerant Republican, in a communica- and failing to comply was put off the boat tion to the Philadelphia Times, states that, and afterward instituted suit for damages. after investigating the subject carefully, he The judge, after a thorough investigation of finds that only three thousand negroes have the whole question, decides that common arrived in the State from the south, and that two thousand of these are paupers, who will accommodations for different classes of passarrived in the State from the south, and that | carriers have the right to provide different have to be supported. The governor admits | engers, and to assign each class to its quar-

Another exhibit of the abounding charity attorneys in the Currie-Porter murder case, which moves the artist tribe generally, is which comes off shortly at Marshall, Texas, route are the small amount of digging and afforded in the fact that twenty thousand alleging that the trial will be prolonged the fact that comparatively little stone is endollars was raised in New York, mainly by and dilatory proceedings resorted to that countered on the route. their efforts for the unfortunate sufferers by the culprit may escape the gallows. We of water at the Pacific terminus are the obthe great inundation of the Hungarian city of Szegedon. "The readiness with which they give," says the St. Louis Globs-Demother of the general is wrong in this. Cox, who jections. This route was surveyed by American officers and Engineers Selfridge, Lull, Schulze, Sullivan, Conden, Collins and others, 1871-72; and Collins, Eaton, Sullivan and had at least the excuse of a personal quarrel; of the mistaken puritans, who seem to feel an the murder of Porter by Currie was a wanton, pine million dollars, and it is believed that unreasonable delight in railing against the brutal, cold-blooded and cowardly murder, the work could be finished in nine years. committed with deliberation and after he had ascertained from his victims that they were thorities of Marshall are in possession of these facts; they know that by the outside is much shorter, only having a total length of two hundred and thirty-five kilometres. It leaves the Gulf of Uraba, or Darien, will be rendered against Texas from the million cubic metres of stone and earth and

Walthall, says that although he has not given now inhabit and where they have all the will require twelve years labor. guarantees they can ask for life, liberty and The third scheme, closely allied to the two the pursuit for happiness. Currie's case, we preceding, starts from the Atlantic coast at "while he will not enter into any contest for repeat, is a test case. It is not he but the the position of United States senator, and State of Texas that is on trial. His crime is and twenty-five kilometres, and it necessidoes not really desire it—his practice being one of the basest on record. It is brutal to tates seventy-four kilometres of excavation, excess, and deserves to be punished, as we believe it will be, to the full extent of the law.

ONE of the happiest signs of the times is evidenced in the growth of liberty of thought, the spirit of a broad and generous toleration, and the generally outspoken impatience of at one hundred and twenty million dollars, Ex-Congressman Hale, in a conversa- bigotry, that most barbarous of all the outcrop- and the length of time required to complete tion with a New York Tribune reporter, depings of ignorance, boorishness, ill-breeding it is fixed at twelve years. These two routes clared that the Republican party will "fight and illiberality In this country that the known as the central Darien clared that the Republican party will "fight and illiberality. In this country there is but routes. the battle in September on the proposition of little room for persons thus afflicted. The few a sound currency for the people, and above | we have fume and fret, denounce and curse, all, that the government shall be kept out of and generally do everything but consume each the hands of the men who tried to destroy it other—the one thing that all well-balanced shortness. The entire length of the canal is once, and who are ready for any revolution- minds pray that they may do. So far as our only fifty-three kilometres. It leaves the Atary resort to get control of it now." The State and national governments are con- lantic at the bay of San Blas and tunnels unary resort to get control of it now." The Democratic party, on the contrary, will go cerned these have no influence. Whatever der the mountain range to the Pacific, at the President distinctly on its merits, so that into the contest on the question of the free- the differences of political faith that mark gulf of Panama. The actual length of the dom of elections and the subordination of the military to the civil power. As to the cur
always prompt to maintain religious liberty

canal will be only lorly-two anomalies, out of these sixteen will be a gigantic tunnel, sufficiently high to accommodate the largest rancy question, that is settled, and the "rebel and to speak for it, as just now they are ship. Thirty four million cubic metres of tary interfere, let him frame a bill that will business" is played out. The northern peo- doing in the case of the Jews of Eastern Europe, in whose behalf the house committee MR. MICHAEL J. LANAGAN, a well known member of the dramatic profession, died in Baltimore on the sixteenth instant, after a backed by the strength of our governhave under consideration resolutions of re- good. member of the dramatic profession, died in of the secretary of state to be promulgated, member of the dramatic profession, died in Baltimore on the sixteenth instant, after a brief illness, of cancer of the bowels, aged about forty-five. Mr. Lanagan, who was well known in this city where he resided for three years, was a native of New York, entered the dramatic profession early in life and made a fair success. During the season just closed he filled very successfully an engagement as "old man" in Ford's grand operahouse company. Deceased leaves a wife and two children, the oldest being a law student in Detroit. His funeral took place from the Immaculate Conception Catholic on the sixteent in part of the secretary of state to be promulgated, backed by the strength of our government. It appears that very recently the attention of the some government. It appears that very recently the attention of the committee has been called to the unjust and harsh treatment of the United States, throughout Russia, Roumania and the provinces of Turkey under Russian influence, and it is its purpose to have such the Pacific side, where a slight change in direction adds one mile to the total length, and will assure these persecuted people their rights and as liberal treatment as has been accorded by Russia to Jews of English nationality upon the demands of the British government. The belief is that by indicious ernment. The belief is that by judicious diplomatic representations Russia can be in-

Now Sitting in Paris, to Consider the Feasibility of a Canal Connecting the Atlantic and the Pacisic-Brief Reviews of the Several Projects

Presidential candidate, but the senator, the To be Decided Upon - The Nicaragua Route the Favorite One with Experts-Estimated Cost of Construction - Value of the Suez Canal.

> Paris special to the New York Herald 15th: The International congress called together by M. Ferdinand de Lesseps to discuss projects for an interoceanic canal across the American isthmus, to join the Atlantic and the Pacific, held its maugural sitting in the hall of the Geographical society of Paris to-day. The congress marks a new epoch in the history of the world. There were delegates present from all the great powers. The States was represented by nine dele-including Real-Admiral Daniel Am-Kelly, Lawrence, Smith, Menocal and Self-

of the Paris geographical society, opened the proceedings with a brief address. He said hat the idea of cutting a ship canal across the American isthmus was a very old one, for nearly four centuries ago the project had been first suggested which is now likely to be carried through with energy. In 1528, he said, the idea had been mooted of cutting a canal between the river Chagres and the Rio Grande-that is, from the Caribbean sea to the Pacific-but the project had been dropped for political reasons, and Philip II had or-dered that the subject should not be revived, under penalty of death. The project had since then been revived many times, especially during the last half century, it was reserved for the present epoch, which is characterized by so many marvelous undertakings, to bring the project finally to thorough

After a few complimentary remarks to M Ferdinand de Lesseps the originator of the Suez canal, as well as of the present congress, the admiral yielded the chair to him as the permanent president. Rear-Admiral Daniel Ammen, of the United States navy, orders of President Grant in 1830. Congress understands this perfectly well, and so do the stalwarts. Meanwhile there is no occasion | conferred on him in electing him president of the congress. He expressed his for heat or declamation. Congress will go cation at finding the invitation which had forward patiently and calmly to prevent the repetition in 1880 of the conduct of Presitendance of delegates, and as evidence of dent Grant in 1876. The personal pledges of Hayes, when confronted by Chandler, have been proven worthless. He must not be permitted to repeat in 1880 for the benefit of tomhouse. [Laughter.] The president then Grant what was done for his benefit by Grant proceeded to call over the roll of delegates. in 1876. Congress, under the advice of lead- On coming to the name of Mr. Nathan Appleton the president thanked him specially ers representing the south as well as the for his exertions in supporting and promot-north, will make this plain issue plainly for ing the congress and its object. Selfridge's name was received with great applause. M. Henry Biovine, the secretary of the The civil-rights question will be settled a report on the exact situation of the interoceafter a while. In addition to the decisions and question and on the organization with which the books are already burdened of the congress. The latter is divided into economical and commercial relations, three

SHOWING THEIR LENGTHS, DIFFICULTIES AND ADVANTAGES. The first route is, next to the Nicaraguan scheme, the longest. It crosses the State of Cauca, in the United States of Colombia, on measuring two hundred and ninety tres. It leaves the Atlantic at the Gulf of Uraba, ascends the Atrato river, thence crosses to the Napipi river and are only fifty, computed at twenty-nine million cubic metres of earth and stone. There GENERAL ROGER A. PRYOR is reported to metres filling used. There will have to be have declined a fee as one of the prosecuting attorneys in the Currie-Porter murder case, metres in length. The advantages of this

The number of locks, the tunnel and the inadequate depth Paine, 1875. The cost is estimated at ninety-PROJECTS II AND III.

The second route starts from the same world this is regarded a case to test their ascends the river Atrato, thence by the rivers fealty to law and order, and that if by the mode of procedure hinted at by General twenty-eight miles of canal will have to be Pryor Currie is allowed to escape, a verdlet | dug, necessitating the excavation of sixty effects of which it may take her years to recover. She has millions of acres the recover to recover. She has millions of acres there is no imperative need of a tunnel. The of land open for settlement, and every day advantages are splended ports at both ends

in the tunnel seventeen kilometres in length. It traverses a region of great salubrity of climate. This route was examined by the in-ternational commission, composed of Messrs.

This is what is called "the" Darien route. It crosses the Isthmus of Darien at its narrow excavation will have to be made. The great claim of this route is the shortness of the line. The port on the Atlantic side is very

Is the supreme court only knew how much | duced to cause all persons of this race and | amined by Garella in 1843, Totten in 1852, to our people is involved in the delay to renfaith in her dominions to be put on a better and the American commission, under Lull, in
1875. The cost of the lock route is placed at perhaps the honorable justices would be less alow in giving it to us. All the departments and, Mr. Morton, of New York, and Representative king, of Louisialow in giving it to us. All the departments and, Mr. Morton, of New York, and Representative king, of Louisialow in giving it to us. All the departments and, Mr. Morton, of New York, and Representative king, of Louisialow in giving it to us. All the departments are committee nave designated Representative King, of Louisialow in giving it to us. All the departments are committee nave designated Representative King, of Louisialow in giving it to us. All the departments are committee nave designated Representative King, of Louisialow in giving it to us. All the departments are committee nave designated Representative King, of Louisialow in giving it to us. All the departments are committee nave designated Representative King, of Louisialow in giving it to us. beclouds its title. The commissioners, of offered in the house of representatives bearing ment of the same project as project 5. The tunnel is the new feature added by the inter-

national commission of 1878 Its cost will be about the same, and it will require an equal length of time. The Panama railway company would have to be paid an indemnity as it possesses a franchise entitling it to all the transportation business across that part

PROJECT VII. This is the Nicaragua route, and seems to be the favorite one with the experts. It traverses Nicaragua and Costa Rica, in Central America, leaving the Atlantic at Greytown and ascending the river San Juan into the lake of Nicaragua, and thence dropping, by a series of locks and the Rio Grande river into the Pacific at Brito. The total distance to be traversed is two hundred and ninety two miles, of which one hundred and ninety five will have to be a canal. It contempla excavation to the amount of for y-eight million cubic metres and filling to the amount of five million five hundred thousand cubic metres. In all twenty-one locks will have to be used. The advantages are that the land fol-lows the water level of the canal. Against this is to be set the entire absence of posts. and, worst of all, the instability of politics the country traversed. This project has been examined by nearly every exploring party since 1851. Its cost is estimated at one hundred and five million dollars, and believed to be the work of ten years. THE SURZ CANAL.

New York Commercial Advertiser, 15th: While the Columbian government is ill-dis-posed to give any favorable attention to the scheme for cutting a canal between the Atmen, of the navy; Mr. Nathan Appleton, of lantic and Pacific, it is necessary to see that Boston, and Messrs. Christiansen, Evans, American maritime interests shall not suffer on account of the manner in which a so-called policy of international interests intends to rule the management of another canal. We called attention recently to the fact that cable dispatches had pointed out distinctly to the Washington government that its duty should be to watch more carefully the campaign made by France and England in order to cow the khedive of Egypt, and to assume absolute control of the navigation of the Suez There are, unfortunately, some thoughtless people who, because they do not see any vessels floating the stars and stripes registered as having passed through the canal, fancy that America has no right to care anything about the canal. These people ignore the fact that, but for the easier channel of communication furnished by the Suez water way, many steamers loaded with Chinese, Japanese and other eastern produce, would not come to New York, as they do in larger and larger numbers, and that the eastern trade would continue to be monopolized by the British. The whole world is directly interested in the Suez canal, which wa opened for navigation November 17, 1869. The number and tonnage of vessels which passed through the canal in each of the eight years, from 1870 to 1877, were as follows:

Rather more than three-fourths of the shipping that passed through the Suez canal in the eight years, 1870-77, belonged to Great Britain. In the year 1877 there passed through the canal 1291 British vessels, 85 of France, 63 of Netherlands, 58 of Italy, 46 of Austria, 41 of Germany, and 21 Spain, the remainder, 46 in number, being distributed among seven other nationali-ties. America does not yet figure among these nationalities, but her time will soon and, at any rate, she receives and ships American cargoes by a large number of vessels which pass through the Suez

Gives His Views as to the Veto of the Army Interference Bill by Hayes -It will Unite the Democ racy and Insure the Party a Great Triumph.

Utica, New York, special to the Chicago Times, 15th: To-day I asked Governor Sey-mour: "What in your opinion will be the effect of President Hayes's velo of the army nterference bill?" The governor said: It will unite the Democratic party and lift it out of the troubles springing from the differences of opinion about candidates and finances. The Democrats of all sections will be of one mind about

INTERPRENCE AT ELECTIONS

dent's message help his position?

Correspondent-How far will the Presi-

Governor-The country will look at the at-titude and not at the language of the President. It is now clear that Hayes is not willing to give up the power of the sword in poli-tics. There is a difference of opinion about the strength of parties, but, assuming that they are about equal, how does the case stand? The Republicans have an army of one hundred thousand officeholders and the army engaged on the public buildings and works. They have the power of collecting and paying the vast revenues of the country. The courts are filled by judges of their selec-tion and faith, and her marshals and other officers can harrass innocent persons and control the votes of those who are charged with wrong-doing. They demand the army also. The pretext that the plan to take the army out of politics by a rider upon an appropriation bill was improper is now their only deunarmed. The people, press and law au- point on the Atlantic as the preceding, but fense. Is this a fair or safe state of things? Mr. Hayes says he is opposed to the use of the army at the polls, but he brings out no plan to carry out his avowed views. He simply cavils at the bills of congress. His veto makes the issue of the Atheneum club, and a deputy-lieutenant, next Presidential canvass. It unites the and his course is significant because it shows Democratic party upon a grave question. There is a deep feeling on this subject in the north as well as the south. Repeated attempts have been made to overawe the voters in power, or rather with the great party of New York. The first was in 1864. The Republicans cry out against the ways of General Butler in Massachusetts, but they thought he was the man to put at the head of his predecessors since the time of Lord and farmers can better spare the time at the finest sod in America, until Currie's case that as ason than any other."

The Panola Star referring to the passage through that town recently of General F. C. Walthall, says that although he has not given expressions to his views on the subject, it will at the place of voting. The advocates of the only premier since Melbourne who his military interference are the most violent remembered that the queen is a woman in partisans and those who seek to keep up sectional hate. They are the men of whom it has been well said that they are full of fight now because they did not fight when they had a chance. The senator who first called for blood-letting in ISSI was the first to run away from the field when blood ever the premier visits Osborne or was flowing. He now grows fierce again. Windsor her majesty invariably gathers a bouquet with her own comely was flowing. He now grows fierce again. I do not think it is true, as has been charged, hat he broke the lines of our troops by his retreat, but it is certain that his anxiety to save his own blood did not encourage our soldiers in the fight. I do not think the country will follow the lead of those who stir up strife which others are to fight out, may be, at the cost of their lives. The Democrats will feel t means that fraud is to be upheld at the

Correspondent—Do you think that this question should be put before the President and the people upon its merits? there would be no room for the pretext that other things than its merits were to be considered. If it is true, as the President says, that he does not wish to have the milireach that end.

The proclamation that Governor Seymour refers to was written November 2, 1864, while

The governor seems fully impressed with the belief that the subject of military interference at elections will be the real issue upon which

the next Presidential canvass will be fought.

The New Wilson Sowing-Machine, the latest out, can always be found at J. B. ALDRICH'S, 254 Second street. A JOURNALISTIC SNOB

Taken Down a Button or Two by ar English Member of Parliament who Doesn't Care a Damu, so to Speak, for the

Prince of Wales, his Cousins, his Uncles or his Aunts, "You Know"-His Letter and the "Beastly" Threat he Made to Post 'is 'ighness and all that Sort o'

New York World: Sir Robert Peel Bart., third in his title, the representative of strious name and a great estate, a per onage himself not without consequence the world of politics, and connected socially with the highest circles of English life, is not exactly the kind of man from whom a sudder and savage attack on the court and family of Queen Victoria were to have been expected His sister in-law, the Duchess of Wellington was long mistress of robes to her majesty. Sir Robert himself in his time was a man of fashion. He it was who first wore at his marriage with Lady Emily Hay, in 1856, the blue frock-coat and gray morning trousers which have since gone around the world with the morning drumbeat of England as the proper wedding garments of a "swell." wonder, therefore, that Britain now stand aghast at the contumelious rotest which. Sir Robert has made against what is beginning to be discussed as "Court influence" in poli tics. It came about in this way. Sir Robert who is about as "cranky" as a sane man need be, made some sharp allusions in parliament to the queen's friendship for Lord Chelmstord, snapped at the Duke of Cambridge and re-ferred disagreeably to Thackeray's estimates of the whole race of royal Georges. Shortly after this, Mr. Bowles, a journalist, known to be one of the Prince of Wales's "friends," published in his paper, Vanity Fair, an in discreet intimation that the royal family meant to cut Sir Robert. Seeing this, Sir Robert instantly seut Mr. Bowles the followng stupendous letter:

six-My attention has been called to the following statement, which appears in your print of April 12th: "Sir R. Peel's recent speech in the house of commons has very naturally given great offense, in consequence of his disrespectful allusten to George IV, and his personal remarks upon the queen, and several members of the royal family have declared their intention never to take any notice of Robert in the future." It is superfluous to observe that such a statement is a very impudent expression of the latest development of the fiduculous imperialism of the present day; and in the official attempt to gag members of parliament in the free debate of questions of public in the house of commons by the published menace of the royal displeasure there is a clear breach of privilege, recaling the most studied exhibitions of royal misconduct. Royal displeasure! Imperial censure! And because a member of the house of commons dare to express his opinion in his place in parliament, and to quote Thackeray and history in support of that opinion! After all, it is notorious that two members of the royal family indulged in similar threats, and a great deal worse, I am sorry to say, as regards Mr. Gladstone, while the language of the commander-in-chief with respect to the government is two well known to need further comment at this present moment. You appear to be instructed to make me a challenge, which, notwithstanding the channel through which it comes, I accept with great pleasure, and as you invite me to a game which two can play at, one of the parties in the contest may prove a pungent crities of the coming K—and Co.; and, by the way, I would advise you strongly, as you profess to be the depository of the imperial confidence, to be a little more discrest in the circulation of your authorized versions of royal messages, or they may get you into trouble. Like many others, I have put up with a good WHITEBALL, April 15, 1879. ages, or they may get you into trouble. Like messages, or they may get you into trouble. Like a many others, I have put up with a good deal of your insolence from time to time, and as your personalities have nothing in common with the honorable and legitimate duties of journalism, you will find me now quite equal to the occasion. But as in the present instance you act as the pienipotentiary of royalty, go and tell your master that I am not the sort of man to be smothered by imperial menaces; and unless I receive the most ample satisfaction from the royal sources which have made you their most impudent mouthpiece, I shall send a copy of your statement, together with a copy of my reply, to the Prince of Wales and to the Duke of Cambridge. And us you have published and circulated such a declaration of the intentions of the royal family with respect to my remerks in the house of commons, shall also avail myself of a fitting outportunity to publish and to placard in London and the provinces, under the heading of "Sir Robert Peel and the Rest of the Royal Family," both your official notification of the royal message and my contemptuous acknowledgment, I am, sir, your obedient servant. The petrified Mr. Bowles, instead of pubishing this statement, wrote to Sir Robert asking him to withdraw it, and through one of the Prince of Wales's suite laid it before his royal highness, who instantly with natural tact caused Sir Robert to be informed that he had never authorized Mr. Bowles's statement. Sir Robert at once sent the prince's message to the Times, whereupon the exas-perated Mr. Bowles retaliated by publishing Sir Robert's letter. Of course the breeze thus

raised will die away, but it has none the less set people to thinking whether Lord Beacons-field's policy of putting forward the sovereign and the court as active factors in British politics may not have prepared a disagree able quarter of an hour for royalty in England at a future day. The motion as to the limits of the prerog ative made in the house of commons this week, and to be debated on Monday next, is an indication of the drift of British sen ment and opinion. It is true that both Mr Gladstone and the Marquis of Hartington the actual and the titular leaders of the lib sponsibility for this motion in so far as seemed to impugn the motives or the disposition of the queen. But Mr. Dillwyn, the member for Swansea, who made the motion is a man well advanced in years, of substandressing-table, and that the premier in recognition of this sovereign courtesy as invariable couched in the finest and most flowery style of Henrietta Temple. Be this as it may, there can be no doubt that the queen is much more of a German than of an English woman in her notions of the relations which ough to exist between the sovereign and the nobility of the realm, and that she has never got over the cavalier treatment of her hus band, the prince consort, by the British aris tocracy in the early years of her married life Naturally enough, therefore, Lord Beacons-field, with the oriental deference which comes to him so easily by instruct, and the extreme charm of manner which he can assume when he cares so to do, must appear to her majesty a much more interesting and inte ligent minister than the irritating Ear Russell or the self-willed Earl of Derby or the overwhelming Mr. Gladstone. These are considerations, however, which the ordinary British politician is the last man alive to tak into account, and the queen will have paid dearly for the delights of cabinet intercourse with a scothing and appreciative prime min ister if they have been purchased by acqui-escence in measures and in methods likely to

TENNESSEEE NEWS.

explosive epistle of Sir Robert Peel and in

Dillwyn.

the disagreeable inquisition proposed by Mr.

Gibson county is going to have a bank of discount and deposit at Trenton. The charter for the same has been registered. New postoffices have lately been established at Chestnut Grove, five miles above Browns-ville, and at Woodland, ten miles above Browns-ville. Alamo Sentinel: "From Dr. J. W. Pos-

ton we learn that the wife of Aaron Mayfield, colored, gave premature birth to triplets, two boys and a girl, on the twenty-seventh ultimo." The annual convention of the Protestan Episcopal church of Tennessee met in Columbia, on Wednesday, the fourteenth fastant, and will continue in session during the week. Franklin Review, 15th: "The Kansas fever has not taken a very deep hold upon the col-ored population of Williamson county, as yet, and the indications are that it will not do so. The very best and kindliest feelings exist between the two races here, and there is no reason why this state of

Mrs. Sallie Lyons, the oldest inhabitant of son county, died at her daughter's residence, near miton, on the twenty-eighth ultimo, at the ad-iced age of one hundred and six years. Brownsville States, 8th: "It is now pr dicted that cotton will go as high as fifteen cents be fore the season closes. At any rate it has bee higher this week than at any time in several years. The survivors of the Sixth Tennessee regi-ment, C. S. A., will celebrate the anniversary of their rullstment on the firteenth of May at Jackson. Seneral B. F. Cheatham will be present as the guest

Coffee county is greatly excited over the lawless depredations of a party of masked raiders, who ride out over the sountry at night whipping defenseless people and striking terror to the nearts of all classes of citizens. The Knoxville Tribune calls attention the fact that the supreme court of this State has hands full. There are thirteen hundred cases t fore the court, representing five million dollars at twenty thousand litigants. Alamo Sentinel: "Last Sunday afternoon, at Crockett seminary Sunday-school, a little girl repeated one hundred and twenty-five verses in the bible. The same little girl repeated one hundred and two verses the Sunday before." Milan Exchange, Sth: "We understand that the question of a railroad between here and Evansville is again being agitated in Kentucky. Let us have it. Evansville cannot find a better southern outlet than to tap the two great roads crossing at this place."

A young man of Dyer county, named Jac Parks, and who was a student at the M'Kenzle co-lege, at M'Kenzle, was fatally injured on the twent fourth ultimo, which resulted in his death on the twenty-sixth. He fell upon a sharp stick whice pierced his bowels.

Covington Record, 16th: "Mason is an unfortunate town. Another fire occurred there last week, destroying a residence owned by Dr. Reid, and occupied at the time by Mr. Watkins, also the shop of the barber. Mr. Watkins lost all his goods and effects, even the wearing appared of the family. His furniture was insured, but not to the extent of its

Jackson Dispatch, 16th: "Thomas N. Vantreese, of Pinson, was killed by a mule Tuesday evening last, while returning from the field, where he had been plowing. Mr. Vantreese had called by a neighbor's house to make an engagement to call that night, and remarked as he was leaving the house that his mule was a little dangerous. In a very short time, Mr. J. W. Taylor, a neighbor, discovered Mr. Vantreese in an almost lifeless condition, having been thrown, as is supposed, from the mule, and, becoming entangled in the gear, was pawed to death by the vicious animal. Mr. Vantreese was conveyed home, and died in a few minutes, without speaking."

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